SOV/112-58-3-4499

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 158 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krasivskiy, S. P.

TITLE: Prospects for Developing Telemechanization in the Soviet National Economy (Perspektivy razvitiya telemekhanizatsii v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Sessiya AN SSSR po nauchn. porblemamavtomatizatsii proizvodstva, 1956, Vol 4, M., AS USSR, 1957, pp 5-14

ABSTRACT: Figures are presented characterizing wide use of telemechanical devices in the Soviet power systems; this became possible after the Elektropul't manufacturing plant had organized production of such devices. According to the author, the USSR is not materially lagging behind the foreign countries in projects involving problems of telemechanics; however, theoretical work is insufficient in the matters of reliability, noise immunity, accuracy, speed of operation, and the technical-and-economic effect of using telemechanical

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Prospects for Developing Telemechanization in The Soviet National Economy

devices. This is due to the fact that telemechanical research projects are scattered over many small organizations and that the personnel is insufficiently trained. National economy branches are indicated where telemechanical devices can be widely used; the need for mass production of telemechanical equipment is noted. Types of telemechanical equipment recommended for mass production, whose specimens have been tried under actual operating conditions, are listed. Brief characterizations of such equipment are presented, and possible fields of application are listed.

V.N.S.

Card 2/2

KRASIVSKIY, S.P., inzhener.

Hydroelectric power plants. Politekh.obuch. no.4:34-44 Ap '57.
(MLRA 10:7)

(Hydroelectric power stations)

KRASIVSKIY, Sergey Petrovich

[Remote control] Upravlenie proizvodstvom na rasstoianii. Moskva, Moskovskiy rabochiy, 1958. 93 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Remote control)

AUTHOR: Krasivskiy, S.P., Engineer SOV-118-58-9-14/19

TITLE: The Economic Efficiency of Automated Industrial Processes (K voprosu ob ekonomicheskoy effektivnosti avtomatizatsii proizvodstvennykh protsessov)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1958, Nr 9, pp 40-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Referring to an article by Professor G.A. Shaumyan ("The Question of Economical Effectiveness of Automation in Machine Building" - Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1957, Nr 7), Kazmenko, Korsov, Levin, and Ruzin have published additional articles on the same subject (Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1957, Nr 10; 1958, Nr 1, 3 and 5). The author presents a detailed review of the above mentioned articles.

1. Industrial plants--Automation 2. Machines--Production

Card 1/1

RUHYANTSEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; KRASIVSKIY, S.P., retsenzent; MORALEVICH, Yu.A., retsenzent; ZERNOV, S.A., red.; FEDYAYEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[Automatic and remote control in inland transportation] Avtomatika i telemekhanika na rechnom transporte. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1959. 98 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Remote control) (Inland navigation)

KRASIVSKIY, Sergey Petrovich; GUROV, S., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn.red.

[Over-all automation of production processes] Kompleksnaia avtomatizatsiia proizvodstva. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1959. 114 p. (MIRA 12:12)

(Automation)

KRASIVSKIY, S.

Automation of industrial production is the main trend of technical development. NTO no.3:24-25 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR.
(Automation)

KRASIVSKIY, S.

Mechanization and automation is the solution to the problem how to raise the technical level of production. Izobr. i rats. no.4:5-7 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1.Glavnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR.
(Automation)

KRASIVSKIY, S.

The main trend of technical progress. Okhr.truda i sots. strakh. no.7:7-10 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist po avtomatizatsii i telemekhanizatsii Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR.

(Automation)

KRASIVSKIY, S.P.

Automation in industry. Politekh.obuch. no.10:70-79 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Automation)

KRASIVSKIY, S., inzh.

Basic means of technical progress. Veon. vest. 39 no.10:76-80
O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Glavnyy spetsialist po avtomatizatsii i telemekhanizatsii Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR.
(Automation)

USKOV, A.A.; MIKHAYLOV, O.A.; KRASIVSKIY, S.P.; KMETIK, P.I.; KUDINOV, N.A.; ZASORIN, N.M.; MAKSAREV, Yu.Ye., red.; MAKSIMOV, I.S., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Technological progress in the U.S.S.R., 1959-1965] Tekhnicheskii progress v SSSR, 1959-1965. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 258 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Technology)

KRASIVSKIY, Sergey Petrovich; SHENDEROVICH, I.L., nauchnyy red.; KLIMOVICH, Yu.G., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Principles of automatic and remote control in industry] Osnovy avtomatizatsii i telemekhanizatsii proizvodstva. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1961. 382 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Automatic control) (Remote control)

KRASIVSKIY, Sergey Petrovich; GUROV, S., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Present trends in the development of industrial automatic control]Kuda idet razvitie avtomatizatsii. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1962. 102 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Automation) (Automatic control)

KRASIVSKIY, S.P.

Strengthen the metrological basis of automation. Izm.tekh. no.2:1-2 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Automation) (Measuring instruments)

ORSHANSKIY, D.L., gl. red. ARUTYUNOV, K.B., red.; VORONOV, A.A., red.; KARANDEYEV, K.B., red.; KARIBSKIY, V.V., red.; KRASIVSKIY, S.P., red.; KULEBAKIN, V.S., red.; LOGINOV, L.I., red.; LUKIN, V.I., red.; MALOV, V.S., red.; PAVLENKO, V.A., red.; PETROV, B.N., red.; RAKOVSKIY, M.Ye., red.; SMAGLY, L.V., red.; SMIRNOV, A.D., red.; SOTSKOV, B.S., red.; STEFANI, Ye.P., red.; TRAPEZNIKOV, V.A., red.; TSAREVSKIY, Ye.N., red.; LEONOVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[EIKA; encyclopedia of measurements, control and automation] EIKA; entsiklopediia izmerenii kontrolia i avtomatizatsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. No.1. 1962. 243 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Instruments) (Automation) (Mensuration)

KRASIVSKIY, S.

Automation today and tomorrow. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 6 no.2:3-5 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Automation)

KRASIVSKIY, S.P.

Methods for increasing the quality of measuring instruments.
Izm. tekh. no.12:1-3 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

KRASIVSKIY, S.P.; MALOV, V.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.

[Devices and technical means for automatic control] Pribory i tekhnicheskie sredstva avtomatizatsii. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 330 p. (MIRA 18:5)

KRASIVSKIY, S.P.

Develop a scientific base for the standardization of devices and means of automation. Standartizatsiia 29 no.7:29-30 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta standartizatsii.

L 26376-66 EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWI(d)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(l)/EWP(v) UR/ 5-8
ACC NR: AM5018512 Monograph B+1

Krasivskiy, S. P. 14

Instruments and technical means of automation (Pribory i tekhnicheskiye sredstva avtomatizatsii) Moscow, Izd-vo "mashinostroyeniye," 1965. 330 p. illus., biblio. 8000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, industrial automation, automatic control equipment, automatic control system, information processing

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians concerned with the automation of production processes. Principles of operation and the basic application of instruments and means of automation for production processes are discussed. One chapter deals with systems designed for complex and complete automation of production processes.

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potentiometers] — 99

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Ch. VII. Pneumatic instruments and devices in automation, telemechanics, and computer engineering — 256

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SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb65/ ORIG REF: 017/

Card 2/2

KRASIY, Semen Alekseyevich; SLIN'KO, A.A., red.; MOLCHANOVA, T.N., tekhn.red.

[Concise accounting dictionary and manual] Kratkii bukhgalterskii slovar'-spravochnik. Kherson, Khersonskoe knizhno-gazetnoe izd-vo, 1960. 124 p. (MIRA 14:6)

(Accounting—Dictionaries)

YEVSTRATENKO, P.; MERZLOV, A.; KALENOVA, M.; ROMANENKO, G.; KRASIYEV, F.

Contribution of airmen to the victory of Ust'-Labinsk grain growers. Grazhd.av. 20 no.11:4-5 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zamestitel' komandira aviatsionnogo podrazdeleniya po letnoy sluzhbe, Krasnodar (for Yevstratenko). 2. Glavnyy agronom Ust'-Labinskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya (for Merzlov). 3. Nachal'nik otryada upravleniya po zashchite rasteniy Ust'-Labinskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya (for Kalenova). 4. Starshiy agronom kolkhoza imeni Lenina (for Romanenko). 5. Starshiy agronom kolkhoza "Kuban'" (for Krasiyev).

KRASK, G.I.

Utilization of radioactive isotopes for determining the wear and tear resistance of splintering tools. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.8:761-762 Ag '62.

KRASKA, Jerzy, mgr inz.

The Polish-made SW 1 type cleaning truck for street inlets.
Gaz woda techn sanit 38 no.3:98-101 Mr '64

1. Department of Mechanical Sanitation Equipment, Technical University, Wroclaw.

BOGUSZEWSKA, Maria; KRASKA, Tadeusz; KOBYLINSKI, Roman; LOTACH, Henryk

Studies on certain manifestations of head loss during physical effort in soldiers. Postery hig.med.dosw. 13 no.6:787-803 '59.

(EXERTION)
(BODY TEMPERATURE)
(MILITARY MEDICINE)

ASKANSAS, Zdzislaw; EKIEL, Juliusz; KRASKA, Tadeusz; SADOWSKI, Zygmunt

Use of alternating and condenser currents in producing cardiac fibrillation and defibrillation in the dog. Postepy hig. med. dosw. 16 no.3:605-614 '62.

1. Z IV Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych AM w Warszawie i Centralnej Przychodni Chorob Ukladu Krazenia w Warszawie Kierownik: prof. dr Z. Askanas.

(VENTRICULLAR FIBRILLATION) (ELECTRICITY)
(AURICULLAR FIBRILLATION)

CEREMUZYNSKI, Leszek; KRASKA, Tadeusz; SLUCKA, Cecylia

Preliminary clinical experiences with the use of a polarizing mixture (potassium, insulin, glucose) in myocardial infarct. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 34 no.5:541-547 '64

1. Z IV Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Askanas).

KRASKIN, A.

How the culture department succeeded in improving motion-picture service for the public. Kinomekhanik no. 1:9-10 Ja '55.
(MIRA 8:2)

1. Zaveduiyushchii otdelom kul'tury Podgorenskogo rayona.
(Voronezh Province--Motion pictures)

KRASKINA, N. A.; STROD, A. K.

Diagnostic value of the cytological picture of the foci of infection in pemphigus. Vest. ven. i derm. no.5:10-14 S-O '55 (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz mikrobiologicheskogo otdela (zav.-prof. N. M. Ovchinnikov) Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. N. M. Turanov).
(PEMPHIGUS, diagnosis,
cytodiag. importance of cytol. picture of focus)

POKROVSKAYA, M.P.; MAKARENKO, I.G.; KRASKINA, N.A.; BRAUDE, N.I.; PRYADKINA, M.D.; GUTOROVA, N.M.

Significance of cytochemical investigations in the study of immunological problems. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i imun. 30 no.1: 5-11 Ja '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo kontrol'nogo instituta meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni Tarasevicha.
(IMMUNITY,
cytochem. aspects (Rus))

BRAUDE, N.I., KRASKINA, N.A.

Variations of intracellular carbohydrate metabolism in a focus of inflammation in man. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 62 no.2:170-171 Mr-Ap '58 (MIRA 11:7)

(SKIN--INFLAMMATION)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(PLAGUE--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

SHABADASH, A.L.; KRASKINA, N.A.

Some cytochemical characteristics of cells of the plasmatic series. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 65 no.3:151-152 My-Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(CELLS)

KISELEVA, M.L.; KRASKINA, N.A.; TROFIMOVA, L.Ya.

Cytological characteristics of the inflammatory reaction in patients with lupus erythematosus and its diagnostic significance. Vest.derm.i ven. no.5:23-29 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz otdela dermatologii (zav. - prof. N.S. Smelov) i otdela mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. N.M. Ovchinnikov) TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - kand.med.nauk N.M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, iz otdela immunologii (zav. - prof. M.P. Pokrovskaya) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. S.N. Didenko).
(LUPUS)

LEVENSON, V.I.; KRASKINA, N.A.

Study of the immunological functions of lymphoi tissue by cell transfer. Report No.1:The formation of antibodies by the splenic cells of immune mice after transplantation in adult non-irradiated recipients. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.12:64-68 D'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz otdela immunologii (zav. - prof. M.P.Pokrovskaya) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institua epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (dir. S.I.Didenko). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.D. Troitskim.
(TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS, TISSUES, ETC.)
(LYMPHOID TISSUES) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

L 20266-65 AMD/APGC(d) Pb-4/Pa-4
ACCESSION NR: AR4045854 S/0299/64/000/011/M020/M020

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 14M134

AUTHOR: Kraskina, N. A.

TITLE: Characteristics of immunological effectiveness of lymphoid tissue transplants from an immunized animal

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 1 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 45-46

TOPIC TAGS: immunization, lymph, tissue, transplantation, rat, mouse, antigen, antibody, homotransplantation, heterotransplantation

TRANSLATION: Immunological functions of a lymphoid tissue transplant were investigated in experiments on normal adult recipients. Inbred 0057 br and BALB mice and August line rats served as donors. Donors were immunized with a single intravenous injection of different purified antigens. An intense formation of antibodies started to develop in donors on the 3rd day after a Vi-antigen injection. Transplantation of spleen suspensions from such animals to the

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L 20266-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4045654

abdominal cavity of adult recipients (mice and rats) contributed to an accumulation of a large quantity of Vi-antibodies in the recipients' serum. In control experiments it was established that Vi-antigen formation in the recipient's organism depends on the viability of the lymphoid tissue transplant. The production of antibodies took place not only with transplantation to isological recipients, but with homotransplantation, and even with heterotransplantation of the spleen (rat to mouse, mouse to rat). The authors assume that antibody formation by the lymphoid tissue transplant cells is realized before transplant immunity mechanisms against donor cells start to form in the recipient's organism. If the interval between lymphoid tissue homotransplantation and antigen injection was more than 20 days, then antibodies did not form in the recipient's organism due to death of the lymphoid tissue homotransplant. A single intravenous O-antigen injection did not produce a marked quantity of O-antibodies in mice, but sensitized the animals so that they reacted to second antigen injections by intense antibody formation. It was demonstrated that after spleen cell transplantation from mice with single O-antigen immunization, the recipients reacted to single O-antigen immunization with intense formation of antibodies as generally found after second

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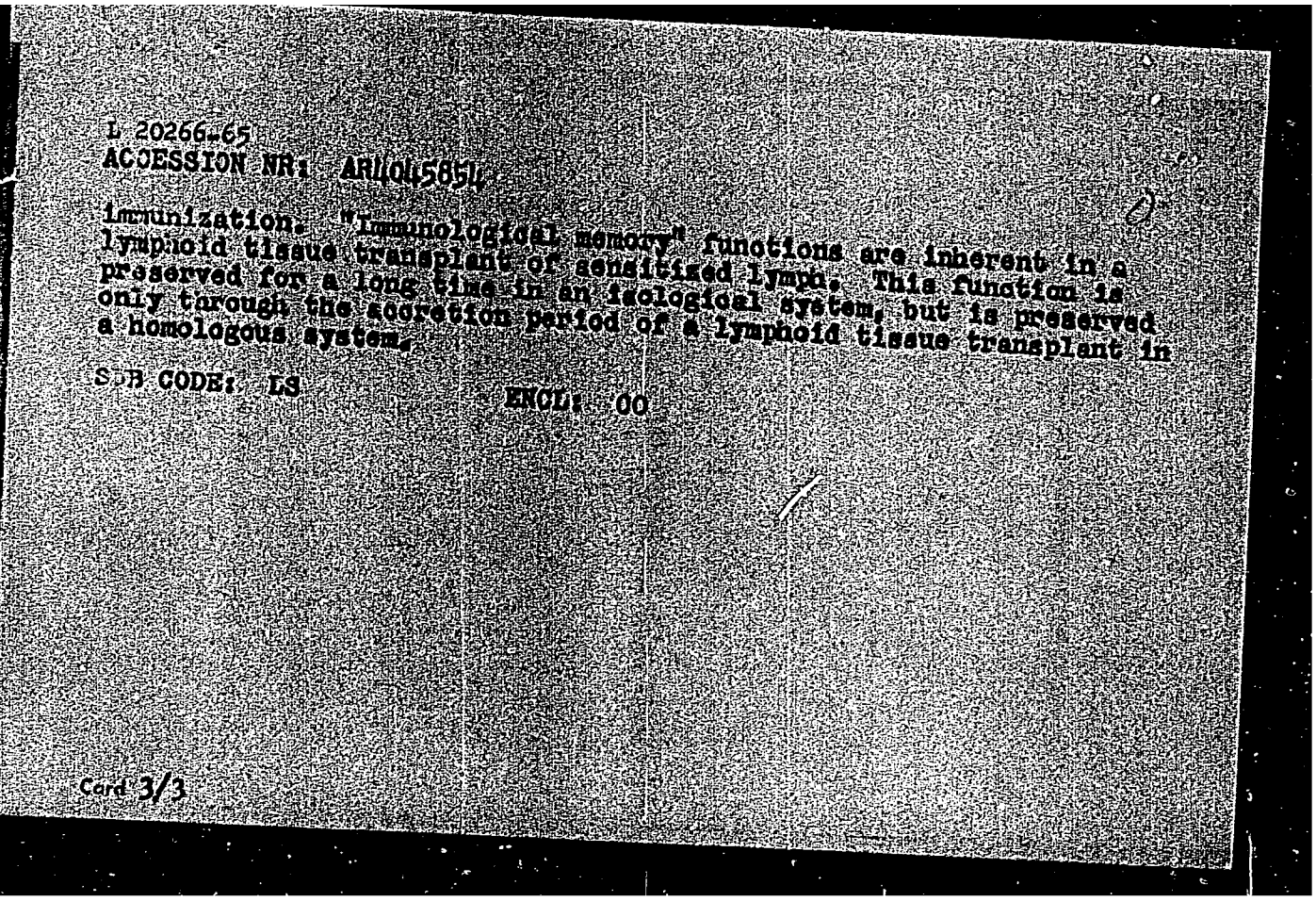

L 20266-65
ACCESSION NR: AR5045854

Immunization. "Immunological memory" functions are inherent in a lymphoid tissue transplant or sensitized lymph. This function is preserved for a long time in an isologous system, but is preserved only through the accretion period of a lymphoid tissue transplant in a homologous system.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

L 16562-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) Pe-5/Pz-4
AMD/APGC(c) DD
ACCESSION NR: AR4045757 S/0299/64/000/013/M014/M014

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodnyy tom. Abs. 13M89

AUTHOR: Fontalin, L. G.; Kvaskina, N. A.; Solov'yev, V. V. 5

TITLE: "Immunological memory" transmission by transplanting blood leukocytes of immunized animals

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 3 Vses. konferentsiya po peresadke tkaney i organov, 1963. Yerevan, 1963, 97-98

TOPIC TAGS: leukocyte, immunity, transplantation, mice, rat, lymphocyte, immunization, blood transfusion

TRANSLATION: Nonimmune recipients (isolinear mice and rats) received leukocyte transplants of heparinized centrifuged blood from donors immunized with tetanus anatoxin or with O-antigen or S. typhi. The experiments were staged on inbred rats and mice. Administration of 10 to 200 million blood leukocytes from immunized animals did not cause formation of antibodies in the donors (immunity appeared with transplantation of spleen and lymph node cells). However, the

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ACCESSION NR: AR1045757

recipients acquired the capacity to respond to antigen administration by forming antibodies according to type of revaccination. This effect was absent with blood plasma erythrocyte transfusion. Leukocyte transplantation induced a state of higher antigen reactivity in the lymph nodes of the recipient. It is concluded that blood lymphocytes are the transmitters of immunological information ("immunological memory") from the lymphatic organs of one animal to those of another. The lymphocytes themselves cannot intensively form antibodies, but when they get into the lymphatic organs they apparently give rise to antibody forming cells.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KRASKINA, N.A.; LEVENSON, V.I.

Study of immunological functions of lymphoid tissue by the technique of cell transfer. Report no.2: Ability of spleen cells of immune mice to afford protection to the recipients from experimental infection. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 55 no.1: 65-69 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz otdela immunologii (zav. - prof. M.P.Pokrovskaya) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (dir. S.I.Didenko). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.L.Troitskim.

(LYMPHOID TISSUE) (SPLEEN)
(IMMUNITY)

POKROVSKAYA, M.P.; KRASKINA, N.A.; GUTOROVA, N.M.; LEVENSON, V.I.; ZHUKOV, V.G. ALLILUYEV, A.P.

Cytological study of the process of immunogenesis following administration of the Vi-antigen of typhoid fever bacteria. Report No. 1. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no. 8:9-14 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

POKROVSKAYA, M.P.; KRASKINA, N.A.; GUTOROVA, N.M.; LEVENSON, V.I.; ZHUKOV, V.G.; ALLILUYEV, A.P.

Cytologic study of the process of recovery in animals immunized by Vi antigen and infected by virulent typhoid fever bacilli. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.9:79-82 S'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

KRASKINA

POKROVSKAYA, M.P.; KRASKINA, N.A.; LEVENSON, V.I.; GUTOROVA, N.M.; BRAUDE, N.I.

Morphology and nomenclature of immunologically competent cells of lymphoid tissue. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.3:8-13 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

KRASKINA, N.A.; ALLILUYEV, A.P.; RUBTSOV, I.V.; MODYAYEVA, N.S.

Passive hemagglutination reaction with chemical preparations of O and Vi-antigens to Salmonella typhi in the diagnosis of typhoid fever and carrier state. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.4: 116-121 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut.

AVTSEN, S.B.; KRASKINA, N.A.

Detection of O-antibodies by means of the passive hemagglutination test in the diagnosis of typhoid fever in children. Trudy TSIU 80:136-138 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KRASKINA, N.A.; FONTALIN, L.N.; SOLOV'YEV, V.V.; SAKOVA, O.V.

Division of a spleen cell suspension by centrifugation in the density gradient and characteristics of the immunological functions of the individual cell fractions. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.7:78-83 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Otdel immunologii (zav.- prof. M.P. Pokrovskaya) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i otdel obshchey immunologii i onkologii (zav.- prof. L.A. Zil'ber) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N.F. Gamalei, Moskva.

L 20979-66 EWT(1)/T JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5011287 UR/0016/65/000/004/0116/0121

AUTHOR: Kraskina, N. A.; Alliluyev, A. P.; Rubtsov, I. V.; Modyayeva, N. S.

TITLE: Passive hemagglutination reaction with chemical preparations of O- and Vi-antigens of S. typhi in diagnosis of typhoid fever and the carrier state

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 4, 1965, 116-121

TOPIC TAGS: man, typhoid fever, blood serum, bacterial antigen, S. typhi, hemagglutination, agglutination

ABSTRACT: The higher sensitivity of the passive hemagglutination reaction compared to the agglutination reaction (Widal's test) in identifying typhoid fever and carrier state was shown in a series of experiments. Chemically purified O- and Vi- S. typhi antigens were used for erythrocyte sensitization in the hemagglutination reaction. The O-antibody and Vi-antibody titer levels of blood sera served as indices. In testing the blood sera of 40 typhoid fever carriers,

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011287

Vi-antibody titers of 1:40 and higher were established in 90% of the sera by hemagglutination reaction, and in only 20% of the sera by agglutination reaction. In 397 cases of typhoid fever, the diagnosis was confirmed in 87% of the cases by hemagglutination reaction, and in only 69% of the cases by agglutination reaction. The O-antibody titer level of the hemagglutination reaction was generally about 6 times higher than that of the agglutination reaction. With high sensitivity and specificity of the hemagglutination reaction confirmed, this method is recommended as a technique for diagnosing typhoid fever and carrier state. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii i I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology and First Moscow Lenin Order Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 14Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2 MJS

L 23399-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6014007 SOURCE CODE: UR/0219/65/060/007/0078/0083

AUTHOR: Kraskina, N. A.; Fontalin, L. N.; Solov'yev, V. V.--Solovyov, V. V.; Sakova, O. V.

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B

ORG: Department of Immunology /headed by Professor M. P. Pokrovskaya/, Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Otdel immunologii Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii); Department of General Immunology and Oncology /headed by Professor L. A. Zil'ber/, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology im. N. F. Gamalen, Moscow (Otdel obshchey immunologii i onkologii Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii)

TITLE: Division of a suspension of spleen cells by centrifugation in a density gradient and characteristics of the immunological functions of individual cell fractions

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 60, no. 7, 1965, 78-83

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, mouse, circulatory system

ABSTRACT: A suspension of spleen cells obtained from immunized mice was reduced to fractions to determine the relationship between the composition of the fractions and their immunological functions. The suspension of the spleen cells was reduced to fractions by centrifugation in periodic density gradients of a saccharose solution. Two types of gradients, each consisting of three layers, were used in the experiments: 1) 40, 30, and 20 percent solutions of saccharose, and 2) 25, 20, and 15 percent solutions of saccharose.

Card 1/2 UDC: 612.418.017.1-08

2

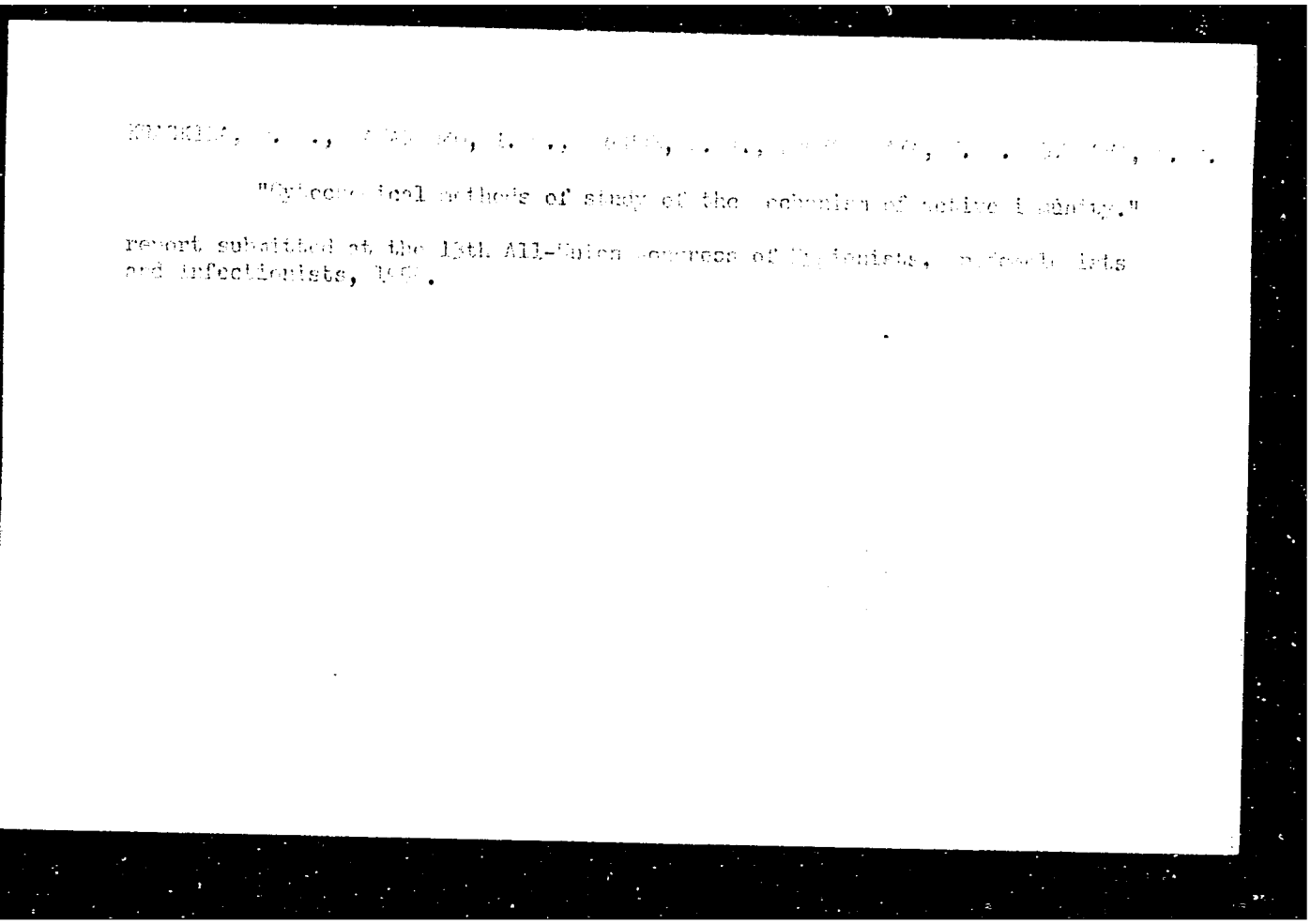
L 23399-66

ACC NR: AP6014007

The gradients were prepared in a glass centrifuge with an internal diameter of 45 millimeters. Each layer was about 15 to 20 milliliters in volume. Special tests have proved that the passage of the spleen cells through such gradients does not effect their immunological activity. Seven milliliters of the spleen suspension containing $2 \cdot 10^9$ nuclear cells in one milliter were superposed on the surface of the first gradient and carefully centrifuged for a period of 7 to 8 minutes. Seven layers of cells were obtained as a result. Each of the layers was decanted, placed in a special test tube, and separated from the saccharose by centrifugation. The immunological activity of the fractions thus obtained was determined by the transplantation of these fractions into intact animals. It was found that the fractions of the upper layers which consisted mostly of lymphocytes failed to form antibodies in the organisms of the recipients. On the other hand, the fractions in the lower layers formed considerably more antibodies than did the cells in the initial suspension. This may be explained by the fact that fractions in the lower layers contained in addition to the lymphocytes a considerable number of plasma cells. The method described in the article, the authors write in conclusion, may become avaluable auxilliary method for immunological investigations. This paper was presented by L. A. Zil'ber, Active Member AMN SSSR. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 11Jul64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2



"[illegible] methods of study of the [illegible] of native [illegible]," report submitted at the 13th All-Union [illegible] and infectionists, 19[illegible].

KRASKIND, M. D.

"The Rolling of a Ship in Still Water."

Iz. Ak. Nauk, Otdel Tekh. Nauk, No. 1, 1946

NOVASH, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KAVTSEVICH, Ye.N., inzh.; KAKHANOVICH, V.S., inzh.; KRAS'KO, A.S., inzh.; CHERVINSKIY, L.L., inzh.

Conditions for the establishment of synchronous operation in sections of an electric power system in the presence of non-synchronous automatic reclosing. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 5 no.2:5-11 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh stantsiy.

(Electric power distribution)

KRASIN, V. P., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KRAS'KO, A. S., inzh.; SKVARKO, E. A., inzh.

Automatic control systems for electric furnace departments of glass fiber plants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.5:103-105 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh stantsiy.

KRAS'KO, G.I.

Using radioisotopes in investigating the wear of metal-cutting tools. Stan.i instr. 33 no.3:23-26 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

S/126/61/011/002/002/025
E021/E435

AUTHORS: Krasko, G.L. and Lyubov, B.Ya.

TITLE: Towards a Theory of the Behaviour of Concentration Inhomogeneities in Regular Solid Solutions

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.2, pp.186-193

TEXT: Diffusion in the binary single-phased solid solutions during chemical interaction of the atoms is examined neglecting the influence of concentration stresses. The starting point is the theory of regular solutions where it is assumed that the solution is completely disordered in terms of long-range order. The effective coefficient is given as

$$D = D_o\left[1 - \frac{2zv}{kT}\, c(1 - c)\right], \qquad (6)$$

where z is the number of nearest neighbours in the alloy lattice, v is the displacement energy, given by the energies of interaction of the different atomic vapours, and c is the concentration of the components. Where interaction between the atoms in a system takes place, the normal equation for a diffusion current

Card 1/6

Towards a Theory ...

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(D_0 \frac{\partial c}{\partial x}\right), \qquad (1)$$

is altered considerably and becomes

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t} = D_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left[\left(1 + \frac{\partial \ln \gamma}{\partial \ln c}\right)\frac{\partial c}{\partial x}\right], \qquad (3)$$

where γ is the coefficient of activity of the component in the solution. In order to obtain a complete idea of the behaviour of concentration inhomogeneities in a solid solution, this equation must be solved with definite initial and limiting conditions. An approximate solution is given

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S/126/61/011/002/002/025
E021/E435

$$V(0, \tau) = V_0(0, \tau) + \tilde{c}V_1(0, \tau) + \tilde{c}^2V_2(0, \tau);$$

$$V(0, \tau) = \frac{1}{\tau^{1/2}} - \tilde{c}\frac{\beta}{\tau}\left[1 - \frac{1}{(2\tau-1)^{1/2}}\right] + \tilde{c}^2\left\{\frac{0,83(2\beta^2-\lambda)+0,78\beta^2}{\tau^{3/2}} - \right.$$

$$-2\beta^2\left[\frac{1}{\tau^{3/2}(2\tau-1)^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{(3\tau-2)^{1/2}(2\tau-1)}\right] - \frac{2\beta^2-\lambda}{(3\tau-2)^{1/2}} + \qquad (12a)$$

$$+\frac{0,29(2\beta^2-\lambda)}{\tau^{3/2}}\ln\left[(3\tau-2)^{1/2}+(3\tau)^{1/2}\right] -$$

$$\left.-\frac{0,5\beta^2}{\tau^{3/2}}\left[\operatorname{arc\,tg}\frac{\tau^{1/2}}{(3\tau-2)^{1/2}} + \operatorname{arc\,tg}\frac{\tau^{1/2}(4\tau-3)}{(3\tau-2)^{1/2}}\right]\right\}.$$

This is checked by experiments on the iron-chromium system where a single-phase solid solution exists over a wide range of temperature and concentration. Fig.1 shows the function

$$D' = \frac{2zv(c)}{RT}\, c(1-c)$$

as a continuous line. In order to use this in the solution, it must be approximated to a quadratic equation in c . The dotted line shows this approximation

$$D^1 = (- 0.67 + 7.9c - 6.58c^2) \frac{10^3}{T}$$

Fig.2 shows the expression (12a) for three temperatures: 380, 450 and 550°C, and for 20 at.% Cr (x - axes: top axis in seconds, middle in hours and bottom in days). At 450°C the initial inhomogeneity begins to increase and is then stabilized. At 550°C the concentration in the centre of the inhomogeneity quickly increases, reaches a maximum value and then quickly decreases. If inhomogeneities arise at 380°C there will be practically no increase. Thus, the conditions for increase in concentration inhomogeneities exist only in a narrow temperature range. At higher temperatures diffusion processes are too intensive and at low temperatures the diffusion processes are too slow. The results of the calculation agree qualitatively with experimental

data.. There are 2 figures and 9 references: 6 Soviet and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIIChM (Institute for Science of Metals and Physics of Metals TsNIIChM)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1960 (initially)
September 12, 1960 (after revision)

Card 5/6 .

Towards a Theory ...

S/126/61/011/002/002/025
E021/E435

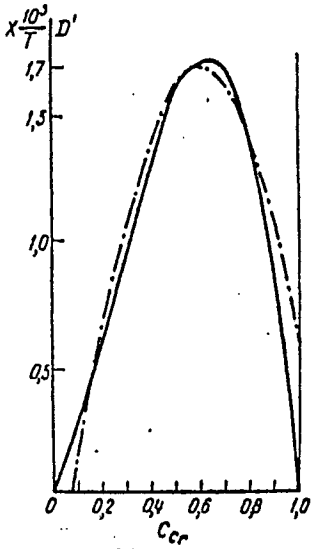

Fig.1.

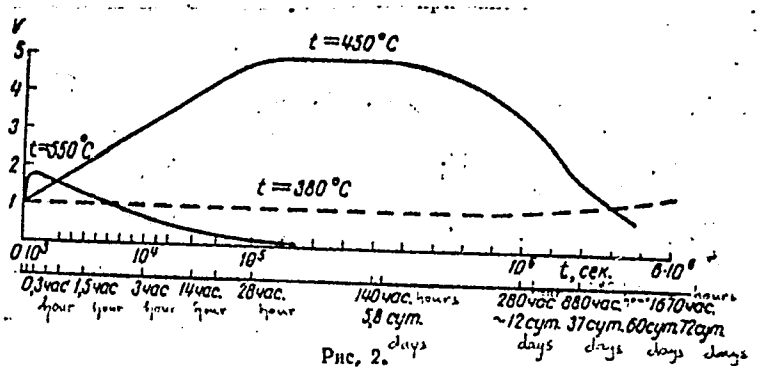

Рис. 2.

Fig.2.

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S/020/62/142/002/015/029
B104/B138

AUTHORS: Krasko, G. L., and Lyubov, B. Ya.

TITLE: Theory of the Cottrell atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 2, 1962, 326-329

TEXT: A binary single-phase disordered solid solution with boundary dislocations was examined and its equilibrium conditions were determined. The free energy of the unit volume of an elastic inhomogeneous solution in the absence of stresses, and presupposing the superposition principle ($\varepsilon_{ik} = \varepsilon^{D}_{ik} + \varepsilon^{C}_{ik}$), is represented in the form

$$F = F_{хим} + {}^{9}/_{2} K\omega^{2} (c - c_0)^{2} - 3K\omega (c - c_0)\, \varepsilon^{C}_{ll} - 3K\omega (c - c_0)\, \varepsilon^{D}_{ll} + f. \qquad (4).$$

$F_{хим} = F_0 - \frac{9}{2} K\omega^2 (c - c_0)^2$ is the free energy in purely chemical interaction, c is the impurity concentration in a given point of the solution, c_0 is the mean impurity concentration, K and G are the elastic bulk moduli of compression and shear, ε_{ik} is the deformation tensor, ω is a linear

Card 1/3

coefficient of "concentration expansion", ε_{ik}^{D} is the deformation if there is only a dislocation field, and ε_{ik}^{C} is the deformation with only an inhomogeneous concentration field. f denotes that part of the free energy which does not explicitly depend on c. The fourth term of (4) describes the energy of interaction between the concentration and dislocation fields. The second and third term describe the energy of the inhomogeneous concentration field. With a change in concentration of impurity atoms the energy of an independent deformation of a given element is equal to $F_{\text{хим}}$ in amount. The chemical potential of impurity atoms is examined and the following quadratic equation is obtained:

$$\left(\alpha - \frac{1}{2c_0^3} - 3\omega^3\beta\right)(c-c_0)^2 + \left[\frac{1}{c_0} - 2\alpha(1-c_0) + 3\omega^3\beta(1-c_0) - \frac{3}{4}\omega\gamma\right](c-c_0) + \frac{3}{4}\omega\gamma(1-c_0) = 0. \quad (11).$$

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S/020/62/142/002/015/029
B104/B138

Theory of the Cottrell atmosphere

$\alpha = \varkappa v/RT$, $\beta = \varkappa K/RT$, $\gamma = (\varkappa Kb/2\pi RT)(\sin\theta/r)$. By solving this equation with respect to $(c - c_0)$ one obtains the concentration of impurities in the atmosphere. In the case of $c \ll 1$, if the elastic atomic interaction is slight, and the chemical interaction is negligible, Cottrell's relation is obtained for c. The requirement that the moduli of elasticity and ω be constant restricts the present results to a narrow concentration range around c_0. In addition, the investigation was kept within the linear theory of elasticity. There are 8 references: 4 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: A. H. Cottrell, B. A. Bilby, Proc. Phys. Soc., A 62, 49 (1949); J. S. Koehler, Phys. Rev., 60, 397 (1941).

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii im. I. P. Bardina (Institute of Metallography and Physics of Metals of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy imeni I. P. Bardin)

PRESENTED: April 6, 1961, by G. V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1961

Card 3/3

S/020/62/147/003/010/027
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Krasko, G. L., Lyubov, B. Ya.

TITLE: Continuum theory of the elastic interaction between the atoms in interstitial solid solutions

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 3, 1962, 562 - 565

TEXT: The atoms of a substance dissolved in a crystal with cubic, body-centered lattice can be located at three different sites. The probabilities of population of these sites are equal in the equilibrium when no external forces are present. The free energy per unit volume is

$$F = F_{\text{хим}} - {}^3/_8 K (\alpha^{\nu}_{ll}\alpha^{\eta}_{ll} + \alpha^{\nu}_{ik}\alpha^{\eta}_{ik}) c^{\nu}c^{\eta} - {}^3/_4 K e_{ik}\gamma^{\nu}_{ik}c^{\nu} + {}^3/_8 K (e^2_{ll} + e^2_{ik}), \quad (6)$$

for a crystal of arbitrary symmetry with restriction to the isotropic case. The calculations for a cubic crystal do not yield anything essentially new, but are very complex. $\gamma_{ik} = \alpha^{\nu}_{ik} + \alpha^{\nu}_{ll}\delta_{ik}$, e_{ik} is the strain tensor, α^{ν}_{ik} is a tensor describing the expansion of the crystal owing to impurity atoms, $c^{\nu} = c_{\nu} - c_o/3$, where c_o is the mean concentration of the impurity atoms,

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c_ν (ν = x,y,z) is the concentration of the impurity atoms at the three types of sites, $F_{хим}$ is the free energy in purely chemical interaction of the atoms. With the aid of the relations

$$F_{вн} = {}^3/_8 K (e^{вн}_{ik} - \delta_{ik} e^{вн}_{ll})^2,$$
$$F_c = -{}^3/_8 K (\alpha^\nu_{ll}\alpha^\eta_{ll} + \alpha^\nu_{ik}\alpha^\eta_{ik})\, c^\nu c^\eta - {}^3/_4 K \gamma^\nu_{ik} e^c_{ik} c^\nu + {}^3/_8 K (\varepsilon^c_{ik} - \delta_{ik}\varepsilon^c_{ll})^2, \quad (11),$$
$$\Phi = -{}^3/_4 K e^{вн}_{ik}\gamma^\nu_{ik} c^\nu + {}^3/_4 K (e^{вн}_{ik} e^c_{ik} + \varepsilon^{вн}_{ll} e^c_{ll}).$$

the free energy is written in the form $F = F_{хим} + F_{вн} + F_c + \Phi$, where $F_{вн}$ is the free energy of the external elastic field, F_c and Φ are the free energies of the elastic interaction of the impurity atoms with one another and with the external field. In equilibrium, the free energy has a minimum for which

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial N_\nu}\right)_{\varepsilon_{ik}=\text{const}} = \lambda = \text{const} \quad (\nu = x, y, z); \quad (7a)$$
$$\partial\sigma_{ik}/\partial x_k = 0. \quad (7б).$$

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The first equation expresses the constancy of the chemical potential $\mu_{хим} = \partial E_{хим}/\partial N_v$ of the impurity atoms, the second is the equation of elasticity. The equations (7) lead to

$$\mu^{\nu}_{хим} - \frac{3}{4}\frac{K}{N}(\alpha^{\nu}_{ll}\alpha^{\eta}_{ll} + \alpha^{\nu}_{lk}\alpha^{\eta}_{lk})\,c^{\eta} - \frac{3}{4}\frac{K}{N}e^{c}_{lk}\gamma^{\nu}_{lk} - \frac{3}{4}\frac{K}{N}e^{вн}_{lk}\gamma^{\nu}_{lk} = \lambda \qquad (12).$$

From this equation ε^{c}_{ik} can easily be eliminated if the deformation caused by a non-uniform distribution of the impurity atoms can be neglected. Then one obtains a system of integro-differential equations interrelating c^{ν} and $\varepsilon^{вн}_{ik}$ in the state of equilibrium. For every practical case $\varepsilon^{вн}_{ik}$ can be determined from the relevant equilibrium equation, $F_{хим}$ can be ascertained in the approximation to regular solutions. The theory permits of describing effects associated with the rearrangement of atoms.

Card 3/4

Continuum theory of the... S/020/62/147/003/010/027
B104/B186

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skiy instituta chernoy metallurgii (Institute of Metal Studies and the Physics of Metals of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

PRESENTED: June 12, 1962, by G.V. Kurdyumov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1962

Card 4/4

L 58533-65 EWT(1)/EEC(t)-2/T Pi-4 IJP(c) GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5012556 UR/0181/65/007/005/1324/1330

AUTHOR: Krasko, G. L.

TITLE: Concerning one method of investigating phase transitions in a solid

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 5, 1965, 1324-1330

TOPIC TAGS: Ising lattice, phase transition, nonlinear integral equation, density matrix, crystal symmetry

ABSTRACT: A method developed earlier by Khachaturyan (FTT v. 5, 26 and 2178, 1963; v. 6, 684, 1964) for the solution of nonlinear integral equations encountered in the theory of Ising lattices is generalized to include the case when the density matrix is nondiagonal in the space of the crystal lattice points and the nondiagonal elements of the density matrix cannot be expressed explicitly in terms of the diagonal elements. Under such circumstances the single-particle equilibrium equations become much more complicated and to obtain information on the particle (or spin) distribution density it is necessary to solve the equations for all nondiagonal elements of the density matrix. The method described makes it possible to establish the symmetries and the form of the possible solutions of the balance equa-

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826110(

L 58533-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012376

tion. The method can be employed to study phase transitions in a system of interacting electrons in a periodic external field. The author plans to show in the future how to investigate with the aid of this method a system of interacting nonlocalized electrons in a periodic external field, and to establish the temperature of the phase transition in a field with lower symmetry. "The author thanks A. G. Khachaturyan and V. A. Gurin for numerous discussions and help with the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I. P. Bardina, Moscow (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 05Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KRASKO, G.L.

One quasi-single particle approximation in Coulomb's problem of many particles. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:298-300 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii im. I.P. Bardina. Submitted February 11, 1965.

KRASKO, G.L.

Theory of electronic phase transitions. Izv.AN SSSR.Neorg.mat. 1 no.10:1642-1647 O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P.Bardina. Submitted July 5, 1965.

KRASKO, G.L.

Phase transition theory in a system of interacting electrons in a periodic external field. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.3:321-332 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii im. Bardina.

KRASKO, Lev Maksimovich; KONOVALOV, L., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn. red.

[Advanced practices should be known to each agricultural worker] Peredovoi opyt - kazhdomu rabotniku sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Gos izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1961. 46 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Sotrudnik gazety "Sel'skaya zhizn" (for Krasko).
(Agriculture)

SHUNEVA, Z.S., kand. med. nauk; KOCHURA, G.M.; KRAS'KO, N.D.

Analysis of stillbirths based on data of the Obstetrical Clinical of the Leningrad Pediatric Medical Institute. Akush. i gin. 40 no.5:148-150 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. V.G.Butomo) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KRAS'KO, T. Ye.

"The Influence of Growing Conditions on the Quality of Seeding Potato Tubers." Cand Agr Sci, Khar'kov Agricultural Inst, Khar'kov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

USSR : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Cucurbits.

Ref. Zhur : Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20761

AUTHOR : Krasko, T.Ye.
INST. : Ukrainian Scientific Inst. of Vegetable Raising *
TITLE : The Effect of Harvesting Times on the Seed Quality of Potato Tubers.

ORIG. PUB. : Nauchn. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t ovoshchevodstva i kartofelya, 1957, 4, 175-184

ABSTRACT : This study was made by the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Vegetable Raising and Potatoes at the former Khar'kov Vegetable Potato Station in 1949-1953 and at Stalin Station in 1949-1951. It was determined that to produce high quality seed potatoes in spring plantings under the conditions prevalent on the forest steppe ecotone of the Ukrainian SSR and in the Don River Basin, harvesting should be performed before the tops :

* and Potatoes

CARD: 1/2

CATEGORY :
CULTURE : Cultivated Plants.

ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. 5, 1959, No. 20301

Author :
Inst :
Title :

ORIG. PUB.:

ABSTRACT : begin to die, when their weight reaches its highest peak. Tubers have the best seeding quality which display the highest percentage of starch and the lowest of monosaccharides. --I.A. Yeselovskiy

CARD : 2/2

GRISHIN, V.A., inzh.; KRASKOV, A.A., tekhnik

Results of the investigation of starters used in networks of 660 volt voltage. Sbor. KuzNIUI no.10:129-142 '64.
(MIRA 18:9)

KRASKOV, Nikolay Andreyevich; GOMENYUK, L.I., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Three hundred and thirty-nine centners of sugar beets per hectare in the North] 339 tsentnerov sakharnoi svekly s gektara na Severe. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1962. 30 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Zven'yevoy kolkhoza imeni XXI s"ezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza Vel'skogo rayona Arkhangel'skoy oblasti (for Kraskov).

(Velsk District--Sugar beets)

KRASKOVA, E.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, 1958, No 22, 74654

Author : Schill F., Kraskova E.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Rapid Control of Crushing Operation by Means of Determining Specific Surface Area of the Crushed Material

Orig Pub : Sklar a keramik, 1957, 7, No 12, 358-359

Abstract : No abstract. Preceding article appeared in Ref. Zhur.-Khimiya, 1958, 54778.

Card : 1/1

BAYEVA, I.Ye.; SILANT'YEVA, Ye.V.; GAZAL'YAN, S.I.; KRASKOVA, N.I.; SHAYKHULINA, N.N.; SINEL'NIKOV, N.A.

Use of a decoction of Alhagi camelorum for the treatment of dysentery. Zdrav.Turk. 3 no.3:46-48 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent A.I.Koval'chuk) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta im. I.V. Stalina i infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Leninskogo rayona Ashkhabada (glavnyy vrach - I.Ye.Bayeva).
(DYSENTERY)
(ALHAGI CAMELORUM--THERAPEUTIC USE)

L 24353-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m) JD/JG/AT/WH

ACC NR: AP6007253 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/002/0299/0302

AUTHOR: Ordan'yan, S.S.; Kraskovskaya, A.A.; Avgustinik, A.I.

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut) 41 B

TITLE: Phase diagram of the HfC-Mo system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 299-302

TOPIC TAGS: hafnium compound, carbide, molybdenum, phase diagram

ABSTRACT: The article gives the results of a study of the reaction of hafnium carbide and molybdenum over a wide range of compositions and temperatures. The alloys were prepared from hafnium carbide powder containing 6.2% bound carbon, 0.2% free carbon, and 0.1% nitrogen, and molybdenum powder of more than 99.5% purity. The chemical compositions of the 14 alloys investigated are given in a table; the weight % molybdenum varied from 1 to 95%. Heat treatment of objects made of these alloys was done at a temperature of more than 2000°C. X-ray, metallographic, and chemical analyses were made of alloys lying between hafnium carbide and molybdenum in the hafnium-carbon-molybdenum system. On the basis of the experimental data and of determinations of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.123.2

L 24353-66
ACC NR: AP6007253

melting temperature, a phase diagram is constructed for the quasi-binary eutectic type system hafnium carbide-molybdenum, with a eutectic composition of approximately $Hf_{0.143}Mo_{0.857}O_{0.143}$ (alloy with 75 weight % molybdenum) at 2310°C. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 05Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 011

Card 2/2 plw

L 45714-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6026501 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/005/0025/0029

AUTHOR: Vaynshtok, V. V.; Karakash, S. I.; Levento, R. A.; Kraskovskaya, M. I.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Petrochemical and Gas Industry im. I. M. Gubkin (Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Synthetic fatty acids as raw material for lithium greases

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 5, 1966, 25-29

TOPIC TAGS: fatty acid, grease, soap

ABSTRACT: The paper reviews the results of studies of synthetic fatty acids (SFA) as raw materials for the preparation of lithium greases. It is shown that such greases prepared from SFA have properties equivalent to those of similar greases prepared from stearic acid. The best raw material for the production of lithium greases are saponified fractions of thermally modified SFA, particularly C_{10}-C_{16}. It is necessary to organize their production in order to meet the needs of the lithium grease industry. As raw material for the production of lithium greases, SFA (particularly those obtained without thermal modification) have a number of disadvantages, which result from a high content of unoxidized paraffin, unsaponified oxygen-containing products, and products insoluble in petroleum ether. The development of methods for improving the quality of SFA is necessary. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 1/1 UDC: 665.123.002.614:665.637.6.002.3

32339
S/081/61/000/024/075/086
B151/B101

11.9400 also 1583

AUTHORS: Bondarevskiy, G. D., Semeko, N. S., Kraskovskaya, M. I.

TITLE: Thickening properties of soaps and hard hydrocarbons in "naphthenic" oils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1961, 472, abstract 24M99 (Tr. Mosk. in-t neftekhim. i gaz. prom-sti, no. 32, 1960, 5 - 10)

TEXT: For studying the effect of temperature and viscosity of the dispersed medium (DM) on the thickening properties of soaps and hard hydrocarbons, excluding at the same time the effect of the chemical nature of the DM, two series of soft greases were prepared, thickened with Li stearate and ceresine, and using four naphtheno-paraffinic oils with viscosities at 50°C of 82.75; 50.15; 18.70; and 11.07 cst. It has been found that the limits of solidity of the greases, for a displacement (F) at 5.5 and 50°C decreases with increasing viscosity (ν) of their

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Thickening properties of ...

DM. At the same time F decreases with increasing temperature (for constant ν of the DM of the greases). As the ν of the DM falls with temperature, the temperature dependence of F of the greases becomes less. The dynamic thickening effect, indicated by the difference between the effective viscosity of the greases and ν of their DM, falls both with increasing temperature and with decreasing ν of the DM. When there is a change in the chemical constitution of the DM, the dependence of F and the effective viscosity of the greases on the ν of the DM and on temperature becomes more complicated and may take on an extreme character. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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KRASKOVSKAYA, M.I.

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B101/B147

AUTHORS: Vaynshtok, V. V., Bondarevskiy, G. D., Gekker, I. S., Kraskovskaya, M. I., Kartinin, B. N.

TITLE: Multifunctional additives to lubricants based on natural and synthetic ether acids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 396 - 397, abstract 22M121 (Tr. Mosk. in-t. neftekhim. i gaz. prom-sti, no. 32, 1960, 53 - 67)

TEXT: Investigations of multifunctional additives showed that ramified structures were characteristic of synthetic ether acids (mixture of esters and compounds containing a lactone or lactide group besides free carboxyl or hydroxyl groups) formed during oxidation of ceresin wax (МНИ-7 (MNI-7) additive) or petrolatum (МНИ-5 (MNI-5) additive). They contain several active groups (COOH, OH, COOR, where R= hydrocarbon radical) in the molecule. Thus, they are capable of increasing the antiwear, adhesive, and anticorrosive properties of oils and hydrocarbon lubricants, and of lowering their solidification point. Similar properties were found for

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natural ether acids contained in the residue of wool grease after extraction of lanolin from degras by compressed hydrocarbon gases. Such residues look like oxidized petrolatum, and are primarily a mixture of esters and inter-esters, as well as free fatty acids, pigment, etc. The wool grease residue was designated МНИ-10 (MNI-10) additive. The authors try to explain the multifunctional effect of ether acids. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KRASKOVSKAYA S.N.

VOROZHEYKIN, D.I., inzhener; KRASKOVSKAYA, S.N., inzhener.

Improvement of quick-break switches. Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.4: 17-18 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Electric cutouts)

BORTNICHUK, N.Ya., inzh.; BRONSHTEYN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BYSTRITSKIY, Kh.Ya., inzh.; DUBROVSKIY, Z.M., inzh.; KATKOV, B.S., inzh.; KRASKOVSKAYA, S.N., inzh.; OSIPOV, S.I., inzh.; PERTSOVSKIY, M.L., inzh.; RAKOV, V.A., inzh.; REBRIK, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SUYETIN, T.A., kand.fiziko-matem.nauk; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Electric locomotives operating on alternating current with ignitrons] Elektrovozy peremennogo toka s ignitronami. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Rakova. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 286 p. (MIRA 12:10)

(Electric locomotives)

KRASKOVSKAYA, S.N., inzh.

Means of decreasing the wear of collectors of electric locomotive traction motors. Elek.i tepl. tiaga no.7: 25-27 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric railway motors)

KRASKOVSKAYA, S.N., inzh., otv. za vypusk; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Regulations governing the repair of traction motors and auxiliary machines of electric rolling stock; superceding the regulations for the repair of traction motors and auxiliary machines of electric rolling stock approved by the Ministry of Railroads on May 21, 1955] Pravila remonta tiagovykh dvigatelei i vpomogatel'nykh mashin elektropodvizhnogo sostava; vzamen pravil remonta tiagovykh dvigatelei i vspomogatel'nykh mashin elektropodvizhnogo sostava, utverzhdennykh MPS 21 maia 1955 g. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 294 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)Glavnoye upravleniye lokomotivnogo khozyaystva.

(Electric railroads--Maintenance and repair)
(Electric railway motors--Maintenance and repair)

KALININ, Vladimir Konstantinovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DURANDIN, G.B., inzh., retsenzent; ROGOVA, Ye.N., inzh., retsenzent; KRASKOVSKAYA, S.N., inzh., retsenzent; DUBROVSKIY, Z.M., inzh., retsenzent; KALIKHOVICH, V.N., inzh., retsenzent; RAKOV, V.A., red.

[Rolling stock of electric railroads] Elektro-podvizhnoi sostav zheleznykh dorog. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 498 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KRASOVSKIY, A.A.

"On the Degree of Stability of Linear Systems." Jour. Automatics and Telemechanics. Moscow, 1948.

KRASOVSKIY, A.A.
KRASOVSKY A.A.

"Vibrational Method for Linearization of Some Non-linear Systems"

Avto i Tele, IX, 1, 48.

KRASOVSKIY, A. A.

"Evaluation of Deviations in Simple Relay Systems of Automatic Regulation", Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, Vol 14, No 2, 1953, pp 137-143.

Derives an evaluation of deviations, which may arise in the simplest relay systems under action of perturbations, arbitrary in shape, but of limited modulus. For obtaining the evaluations of deviations the idea of A. M. Lyapunov's direct method is used. As a closed surface in the phase space a parallelepiped is selected, on all sides of which the velocity of phase points is directed inward or equals zero. For certain degenerate cases precise evaluation is possible. Obtained results and methods for obtaining them may be applied for the clarification of properties of degenerate systems, just as for rough evaluation of the precision of regulation in certain systems. (RZhMekh, No 11, 1954)
SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr. 55